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these without even a roll-call. The countries with which the treaties are made are Great Britain, Japan, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland, and Italy. The other sixteen treaties, which will lapse within the present year, will be favorably acted upon at the time of their expiration.

There has been at no time any real occasion for believing that the American policy of arbitration has lost ground, though certain foreign publicists have reproached our country on the supposed hollowness and hypocrisy of our statesmen upon this subject. Whatever delay has occurred in the renewal of the treaties has been occasioned by incidental issues which have no proper relation to the matter in hand. Arbitration is much stronger today in this country than ever before; indeed, in all countries. The President and the Secretary of State have certainly interpreted in an admirable manner at the present moment the growing intelligence and conscience of the American people, whose loyalty to the vital principles and groundwork of the national life gives assurance of the ongoing and triumphing civilization which is rooted in justice, good will, and peace.

The Church Peace Union.

Another Carnegie Endowment.

On February 10th, at a luncheon at his residence, 2 East 91st street, New York City, Andrew Carnegie announced the names of twenty-nine representatives of different religious denominations of the United States to serve as trustees of a Church Peace Union to administer the income from two million dollars in five per cent bonds to promote the cause of universal peace. He left the plans for the use of this peace fund to an executive committee, of which Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, of New York, is the chairman. It will take several months, at least, to complete the details of the plans which the committee have already begun to formulate for the working out of this great Christian peace foundation.

Some of the suggestions which have been made for the use of the income are: Exchange visits of clergymen and noted peace advocates between different countries; the holding of peace conferences of the clergy of Europe and the United States; the circulation of peace literature and the propagation of world peace by means of sermons, lectures, pageants, and the like.

If the work of this new Foundation be well planned and comprehensively carried out so as to reach the religious forces in all the churches, Sunday-schools, and religious social organizations of the country, it will almost certainly be the most powerful and efficacious agency (not even excepting his great ten million dollar peace endowment) which Mr. Carnegie has ever hit upon for putting an end to the "foulest blot" upon civilization.

It has often seemed amazing that the Christian men and women of the world, more than a hundred million strong, should not long ago have combined in such fashion as this to put an end to strife, warring, and bloodshed, the very end for which religious bodies exist.

After the luncheon at his home Mr. Carnegie made the following address to his guests:

"Gentlemen of many religious bodies, all irrevocably opposed to war and devoted advocates of peace: We all feel, I believe, that the killing of man by man in battle is barbaric, and negatives our claim to civilization. This crime we wish to banish from the earth; some progress has already been made in this direction; but recently men have shed more of their fellows' blood than for years previously. We need to be aroused to our duty and banish war.

"Certain that the strongest appeal that can be made is to members of the religious bodies, to you I hereby appeal, hoping you will feel it to be not only your duty, but your pleasure, to undertake the administration of \$2,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, the income to be so used as in your judgment will most successfully appeal to the people in the cause of peace through arbitration of international disputes; that as man in civilized lands is compelled by law to submit personal disputes to courts of law, so nations shall appeal to the Court at The Hague, or to such tribunals as may be mutually agreed upon, and bow to the verdict rendered, thus insuring the reign of national peace through international law. When the day arrives, either through such courts of law or through other channels, this Trust shall have fulfilled its mission.

"After the arbitration of international disputes is established and war abolished, as it certainly will be some day, and that sooner than expected, probably by the Teutonic nations, Germany, Britain, and the United States first deciding to act in unison, other powers joining later, the trustees will divert the revenues of this fund to relieve the deserving poor and afflicted in their distress, especially those who have struggled long and earnestly against misfortune and have not themselves altogether to blame for their poverty. Members of the various churches will naturally know such members well, and can therefore the better judge; but this does not debar them from going beyond membership when that is necessary or desirable. As a general rule, it is best to help those who help themselves; but there are unfortunates from whom this cannot be expected.

"After war is abolished by the leading nations, the trustees, by a vote of two-thirds, may decide that a better use for the funds than those named in the preceding paragraph has been found, and are free, according to their own judgment, to devote the income to the best advantage for the good of their fellow-men.

"Trustees shall be reimbursed for all expenses, including traveling expenses, and to each annual meeting, expenses of wife or daughter.

"Happy in the belief that the civilized world will not, cannot, long tolerate the killing of man by man as a means of settling its international disputes, and that civilized men will not, cannot, long enter a profession which binds them to go forth and kill their fellow-men

as ordered, although they will continue to defend their homes, if attacked, as a duty, which also involves the duty of never attacking the homes of others, I am,

"Cordially yours,

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

The trustees selected by Mr. Carnegie are as follows:

Rev. Peter Ainslie, Baltimore; **Rev. Arthur J. Brown**, New York; **Rev. Francis E. Clark**, Boston; **Pres. W. H. P. Faunce**, Providence, R. I.; **Cardinal Gibbons**, Baltimore; **Archbishop J. J. Glennon**, St. Louis; **Bishop David H. Greer**, New York; **Rev. Frank O. Hall**, New York; **Bishop E. R. Hendrix**, Kansas City; **Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch**, Chicago; **Hamilton Holt**, New York; **Prof. William I. Hull**, Swarthmore, Pa.; **Rev. Charles E. Jefferson**, New York; **Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones**, Chicago; **Bishop William Lawrence**, Boston; **Rev. Frederick Lynch**, New York; **Rev. C. S. Macfarland**, New York; **Marcus M. Marks**, New York; **Dean Shailer Matthews**, Chicago; **Edwin D. Mead**, Boston; **Rev. Wm. Pierson Merrill**, New York; **John R. Mott**, New York; **George A. Plimpton**, New York; **Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder**, New York; **Judge Henry Wade Rogers**, New Haven, Conn.; **Dr. Robert E. Speer**, New York; **Francis Lynde Stetson**, New York; **Dr. James J. Walsh**, New York; **Bishop Luther B. Wilson**, New York.

The officers chosen are: **President**, **David H. Greer**; **vice-president**, **Wm. P. Merrill**; **secretary**, **Frederick Lynch**; **treasurer**, **George A. Plimpton**.

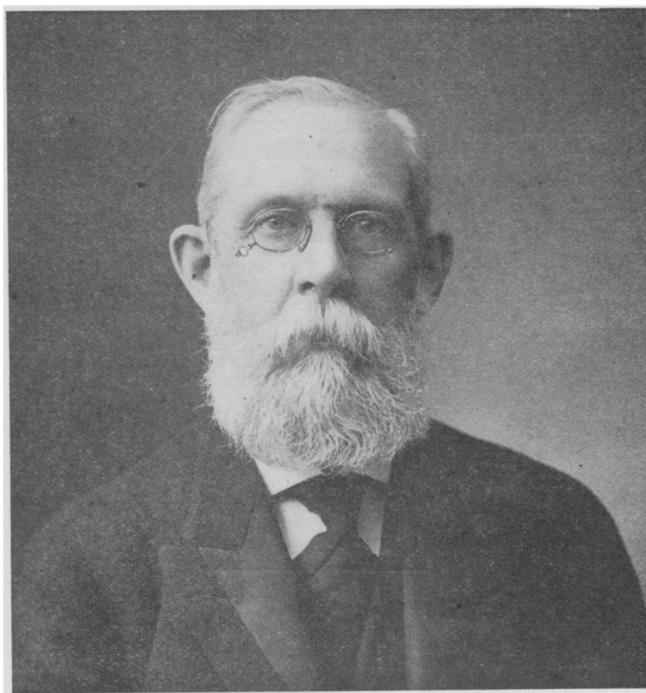
The executive committee is as follows: **Chairman**, **Charles E. Jefferson**, **Hamilton Holt**, **William I. Hull**, **C. S. Macfarland**, **Edwin D. Mead**, **Robert E. Speer**, **James J. Walsh**.

In addition to the executive committee, a finance committee was selected, namely: **George A. Plimpton**, **Francis L. Stetson**, **Marcus M. Marks**.

Death of Samuel B. Capen.

In the sudden death at Shanghai, China, on January 29th, of **Samuel B. Capen**, president of the Massachusetts Peace Society and a representative director of The American Peace Society, the peace cause, as well as every Christian philanthropic movement, has sustained a great loss. Few, if any, Christian laymen in this country have been so widely identified with all good causes, and his executive ability, his versatility and devotion were always in demand.

The bare mention of some of the positions which he held will serve to show his many-sided nature. For seventeen years he was president of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society; in 1899 he was made president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and for years was an active director of the American Congregational Association, the Boston City Missionary Society, and the United Society of Christian Endeavor. He was one of the organizers of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and was chairman of its executive committee, besides taking an active part in the Men and Religion Movement. A few years ago he retired from active business and devoted his entire time to these causes. The Boston Indian Citizenship Committee and the North American Civic League for Immigrants also claimed a share of



Courtesy of the *Congregationalist*

SAMUEL BILLINGS CAPEN, LL.D.

his attention. In municipal reform he was most useful, organizing about twenty years ago the Boston Municipal League, of which he was president. At about the same time he was a member of the Boston School Committee. Since 1905 he held the office of president of the Board of Trustees of Wellesley College. His business experience as a member of the firm of Torrey, Bright & Capen for a half century made him a most valued member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association.

From the beginning of the Mohonk Arbitration Conferences Mr. Capen was an interested attender, and in 1896, at the second conference, was appointed a member of the business committee, on which he served every year he attended, acting several times as its chairman, and reporting to the conference the declarations prepared by the committee. In 1904 the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association appointed him their representative at Mohonk, and in an address on "Business Men and Peace" he told of the formation by the Boston chamber of a Permanent Committee on International Arbitration. He attended the First and Second American Conferences on International Arbitration at Washington in 1896 and 1904, besides many of the national and local peace conferences. For years Mr. Capen was a vice-president of the American Peace Society, and after Dr. Edward Everett Hale's death acted as the first vice-president, his signature appearing on life-membership certificates with those of the president and secretary. When the society removed to Washington in 1911, he was made president of the newly organized Massachusetts Peace Society, and became the next year its representative on the Board of Directors. The World Peace Foundation also made him one of its trustees, and on the missionary tour around the world